THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.
Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.
☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.
*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.
Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

QUENTIN BUSBEE. KEMP P. BATTLE.
BUSBEE & BATTLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
WILL attend promptly to any business intrusted to their care in the central Counties of the State, and in the State and Federal Courts.

QUENTIN BUSBEE, *Commissioner of Deeds, &c. for the States of*
New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland,
Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia,
Alabama, Mississippi, Florida,
Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee.
Raleigh, July 19, 1854. 71—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&swtfm.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1855. 62—tf.

GEO. HOWARD, Jr.,
Attorney at Law,
HAVING located at WILSON, N. C., will regularly attend the Courts of Pitt, Greene, Wayne and Edgecombe Counties. Office next door to Gay's Hotel.
Wilson, Edgecombe, July 19, 1854. 71—

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake February 23, 1852. 29—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, No. 9 Rooms.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

DR. PETER E. HINES,
TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh, and its vicinity.
Office on Fayetteville Street, above the Drug Store of Messrs Haywood & Scott.

A. M. MCPHEETERS. H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Souther, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" R. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 37—

BAIN, HATTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING, PRODUCE AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner King and Water Sts.,
Portsmouth, Va.,
Give their personal attention to the sale and shipment of all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and make liberal advances on consignments.
D. A. BAIN, | E. A. HATTON, | G. M. BAIN, jr.
Portsmouth, Va., March 27, 1844. 38—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN
HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

FALL TRADE, 1854.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING PER STEAMER BALtic and Alps, and the Packet Ship Caroline, our Fall Importation of
Foreign Dry Goods,
Purchased for *Cash* by an agent of Mr. W. Weddell at *very low* rates. We are also in receipt of a large and commanding Stock of
Domestic Fabrics.
Purchased from first hands, and at the recent
Large Auction Sales
at great sacrifices.
We respectfully solicit a call from the North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, feeling confident we can offer them Goods at as *low prices* as can be found in any market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
PETERSBURG, VA. 83—

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRY J. PEPPER & SON,
Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, No. 175 Chesnut St. opposite the State House, Philadelphia, Pa.
June 6, 1854. 58—1y.

DISSOLUTION.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the style and firm of Evans and Cook is this day disolved by mutual consent.
All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to H. L. Evans,
H. L. EVANS.
G. T. COOKE.
Raleigh, Dec. 8, 1854. 5—

A TEACHER WANTED.—A TEACHER IS wanted at Madison, Florida, to whom a liberal salary will be paid. A person competent to act as Principal, and one qualified in every respect for the duties will be required Apply at the Standard office.
Dec. 19, 1854. 8—3t.

A GRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 5000 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trace Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Bells, Butter Churns, with every other desirable implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction collers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.
Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!
This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Phys cians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.
☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.
STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.
Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.
We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.
In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.
☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.
W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
Two doors below Paul & McIlwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.
Feb. 28, 1854. 35—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]
MESSR. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without one as fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.
DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
E. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and prices of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attention is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 30
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dock st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

JONES' DIGEST.
Just Published, A Digest of the Reported Cases,
Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C.
FROM THE YEAR 1845, (December) TO THE YEAR 1853, (August,) inclusive; beginning with sixth Iredell's Law and ending with Busbee's Report, (August) 18-52; and beginning with fourth Iredell's Equity and ending with Busbee's Equity Report, (August) 1853. Together with an Index to the names of Cases—two volumes in one, Law and Equity. Prepared by HAMILTON C. JONES, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
For Sale by
W. L. POMEROY
Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1854. 87—tf.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.
November 22, '54. 1—swtf.

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUPERIOR quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.

Candies assorted per lb. C.	12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.	15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy	20 to 25 do

The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD ARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Sts., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

FISH AND OYSTERS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having rented the front part of the store occupied by Mr. C. B. Moore, near the Post Office, intend keeping for sale the finest Norfolk Oysters and Fish. Persons wanting the above article may rest assured of getting them Fresh. Spiced and Pickled Oysters will always be kept for sale by the keg or by retail. Any one wanting a quantity will have their orders attended to by giving one or two days notice.
Orders from the country with reference will be promptly attended to. JOHN G. SIBLEY & CO.
Raleigh, October 25, 1854. 96—3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Office of Secretary of State, 20th Oct. }
THE CLERKS of the COUNTY COURTS of this State, will please read a Resolution of the General Assembly of 1850-'51, found on page 505, with the Laws of said session, where they will see it is made their duty to send to this office a certified list of the acting Justices of Peace of their respective Counties, every two years thereafter. The time is near when this should be done.
WM. HILL, *Sec. of State.*
Raleigh, Oct. 20, '54. 96—tf.

1855.
JUST PUBLISHED—TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC FOR 1855. Also, The ILLUSTRATED FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC, for 1855. For Sale, wholesale and retail, by
H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1854. Book Store.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE firm of Schloss & Co., which dissolved on the first of July last, are requested to make an immediate settlement, either by cash or note, as, after the 15th of December next, all claims left unsettled will be placed in the hands of an officer of the law. SCHLOSS & BROTHER.
Dec. 6. 4—

RECEIVED.—A new and well selected supply of London Dock, Henessey, and Apple Brandies, Holland Gin and Schiedam Schnapps, Brown Stout, Fine Old Rye, Sherry, Madeira, Port and Lisbon Wines, Cherry Bounce, St. Julien and Claret Wines, Star, Selery, and Heidseick Champagnes, &c.
All articles warranted pure and the best in market. Call and see.
F. MAHLER & Co.
Nov. 9, 1854. 101—

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

JOS. G. B. ROULHAC,		JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,		JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,		J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,	of Raleigh.	P. F. PAGAN, Plymouth.
H. D. TURNER,		ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,		W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. H. SAILY,		H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville,		JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,		A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,		
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President.*
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President.*
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer.*
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*
S. W. WHITING, } *Executive Committee.*
JNO. R. WILLIAMS, }
JOHN PRIMROSE, }

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

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GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

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All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
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D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.
All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.
The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.
All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIS J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
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September 18, 1854. 86—tf.

Patent Door and Gate Spring.
R. W. INMAN, FROM SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND, Manufactory of "Inman's Patent Door and gate Spring," to which was awarded the first premium at the World's Fair in London, 1851, announces that he has constituted Mr. John Creech, merchant of Raleigh, his sole agent for the counties of Wake, New Hanover, Cumberland, Wayne, Johnston and Orange, in the State of North Carolina. For neatness, simplicity, and full performance of all it is intended to do—its exceeding usefulness, its durability and its cheapness, it certainly takes its position in the first rank of modern invention.
We do not intend to puff—a single examination will convince the judgment of its utility.
R. W. INMAN.
For sale at Williams & Haywood's Drug Store, and at James M. Towles', Raleigh.
Nov. 4, 1853. 19—2m.

5000 Russians Killed by a Small Detachment OF TURKS IT
A QUESTION ARISES IN THE "CITY OF OAKS" now, who sells the cheapest goods, but that trouble can be easily decided just by calling at the beautiful Store in LOUGH'S new brick building occupied by JOS. SCHLOSS & BROTHER, who boast of their well selected stock for the Fall trade. They have brought on, in part 200 pair of the best quality of French and German Cassimere Pants, a few hundred different stiles of cloth, beaver, sattinet and other kinds of frock and sack over coats, an extensive variety of silk velvet vests, very superior quality, as well as silk, silk plush, satin, farmer's satin, down to Vests for 75 cents. The latest style of Talmas or short and long Cloaks, and everything else usually kept in a furnishing store. They pa ticularly call the attention of gentlemen to their best Merino English Shirts from $1 25 up to $1 75 which cannot be bought at such prices elsewhere. All articles made to order in their manufactory in Baltimore warranted.
Also, a fine stock of ladies goods not excelled by any other house in this City, embracing every article to meet the taste of the fair sex, from fine silk down to cotton cloth for 5 cents a yard.
As our partner, Mr. Jos. Schloss, has sojourned in the Northern Cities for four months in succession has availed himself of all advantages of the northern market as well as any wholesale house in the Union. They can and will, and have done it already, undersell any of their opponents.
Remember and call two doors above R. L. HARDING'S.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, October 12, 1854. 95—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every description to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

ENGINEERING.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are un

REMARKS OF MR. FISHER,
OF ROWAN,

Delivered in the Senate on the 20th of December, 1854, upon Mr. Graham's Convention Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Until very lately, it was by no means my intention to occupy the time of the Senate in expressing my views upon this question; and having been prevented by special engagements from giving much time to the consideration of the subject, I enter upon the discussion not without hesitation, after hearing the very able efforts of distinguished gentlemen who have preceded me, on both sides. Nor should I consider it necessary to go over the ground already covered so fully, but for the strong argument last made, by the honorable Senator from Chatham, which appears to me to require some notice. I shall, therefore, ask the indulgence of the Senate to enable me to remark briefly upon the main points of this question, inasmuch as the decision may rule as an important precedent hereafter.

We know, sir, that precedents of wrong action make most dangerous errors, which are operative not only in their immediate effects, but live to be cited to the injury of justice and to the perversion of right legislation in all time to come.

Since, then, this is not a question of mere present policy, but a very grave enquiry touching the Constitutional powers of the legislative department, we should approach its examination with careful and dispassionate deliberation—when it is obvious that any hasty interpretation, and unwarranted construction of the Constitution may hereafter be fruitful, not only of error and of danger, but of no less than an actual subversion of law in revolution—for it is undeniable, sir, that the doing that which the Constitution does not authorize is an act of revolution. And, as this is the first enquiry of the kind since the adoption of the present Constitution, it becomes us to look carefully as was accustomed to be said in the Senate of an ancient State, "lest the Republic receive injury." The question has nothing in its embodiment of a party or political character, and should not be so regarded, except in its tendency to supersede and over-ride the proposed Constitutional amendment for Free Suffrage as embraced in the bill before us.

We must all agree, sir, that the age is certainly one of great progress; and a taunt which we, of the democratic republican faith, are accustomed to hear most frequently, is that charging us with imprudent progressiveness. In the present instance the gentlemen who advocate this new movement have out-travelled us; they have taken the track and are rapidly out-outstripping even Young America in the race of progress in that career leading directly and rapidly to the goal of ultra-democracy; a place for which honorable gentlemen of that side have, in time past, entertained a decided horror. We, sir, hold no such democracy, but doctrines far more conservative as well as restrictive, because restricted by the letter of the Constitution.

For what are Constitutions made but to *limit* power—to define the manner and mode of its exercise according to prescribed grants of latitude—and to *restrain* its exercise within these grants?

And here, I am led to remark, what it is, amidst all the changes of party contests and the fluctuations of political warfare, that constitutes the marked distinction between the two great political schools of this country. I say the two—for from the foundation of the Government there have existed but two, and there can be, in fact, but two. Differences may arise, and parties may spring up, on questions of policy affecting local interests and of a temporary nature. Issues may be made extraneous or collateral, but in the end, after the subsidence of the excited elements, questions are resolved back, the two forces are ranged in line under their respective banners, and these true banners are, what sir? What inscription do they bear? On the one you read "*strict construction*"—on the other "*unlimited construction.*"

These after all, are the antagonistic doctrines which lie at the bottom of all political action, and in this question now under discussion, are they not, in a most remarkable manner illustrated? I know, sir, it is insisted that our Constitutions are very profound and very complex; requiring to be studied and expounded with learned investigation; and so they should be, let wisdom always elucidate—but that they can be properly understood in no other way, from this I dissent entirely, and hold no such belief. The Constitutions under which we live, sir, were not made, like the oracles of old, to speak words which might be construed to mean whatever should happen to be desirable, which were intended to be capable of any two-fold interpretation; they are not enigmas of erudition, comprehensible only by the learned schoolmen of the law; but in the opinion of those who hold the doctrines upon which we, of this side, ever stand, these great charters of liberty and of equal rights are plain in word—simple in expression—clear in signification, and were intended to mean precisely what in terms they express—no less and no more. Otherwise, what *are* the things called Constitutions? What but common instruments liable to be interpreted, to be explained, and sir, far more than this, *liable to be perverted* to their own uses by the learned, the astute, the ingenious? So that the great intellects of the age become the authoritative, and are deemed the most infallible, *because* the most trusted and the most incontrovertible expounders. To what must this inevitably lead? It must lead surely to an arbitrary absolutism of construction, the most dangerous, as it is the most unlimited. If a just and true interpretation should always be made, then no injury would ensue; but if otherwise, as must be inevitable, then woe to the State, and the people who have surrendered themselves bound. For myself, sir, as one of this body, I deprecate most earnestly any such surrender, or any course of action to fix a precedent that may lead to it.

Thus much, sir, may be said in objection to the general tendency of this measure which proposes to do a new thing; let us now come to the point at issue, and enquire what it is; and in making this inquiry I must take leave to express my surprise at the extraordinary range of this discussion. We heard from the honorable and distinguished Senator from Orange very serious admonitions against destroying the present balances of power by an abolition of the landed qualification of voters; but does he propose nothing more dangerous? To this measure of amendment there is annexed only a question of expediency; to his proposition, a question of constitutionality. We heard from the able Senator from Guilford but little directly referring to the proposition in the amendment before us, much however of a nature somewhat startling as he sets it forth in respect to the inequalities and oppressive operation of our present Constitution. We expected to hear, sir, first, a defence and argument in favor of the *manner of calling* a Convention as proposed, not the reasons merely why in his opinion a Convention is needed, for I am unable to see that this last has anything to do with the question before the Senate. We heard from the learned Senator from Chatham a more elaborate argument directly upon the question to which I shall refer, according to my recollection of his positions, and which he endeavored to fortify by high legal authorities; these I shall not stop either to refer to or examine farther than to say that I cannot see the proper application, to this case, of the authorities so cited; or indeed the necessity for adducing any from abroad to settle for us a question to determine which we have abundant authority in the Constitution of our State and in the debates of our Convention.

I proceed then to enquire what have we before us? First, the bill proposed by the Senator from Rockingham to abolish the freehold qualification restricting voters for the Senate, and enunciating the principle of what we all know under the name of "Free Suffrage." I do not propose to discuss this principle—its wisdom, its justice, or its expediency. All this has been sufficiently done in North Carolina, in every contest of the last six years, and its discussion now would be simple superfluity of words. The people have repeatedly rendered a verdict on this, and I certainly acknowledge its authority. Let us pass on to the next point, the amendment of the Senator from Orange, who proposes to offer the good people of the State, *not what they have* emphatically demanded, but what he is of opinion *they ought* to ask or to want.

This amendment proposes to call a Convention, or to institute a call for one, in a mode not prescribed by the Constitution. I say not prescribed, for it is not contended that the Constitution does prescribe this mode; but it is claimed either as an inherent right of the people, or as a mode not expressly prohibited, therefore allowed. If I understood the Senator from Chatham correctly, he laid down his propositions somewhat thus:

That the people, being sovereign, have the right to alter a Constitution at their will.

That the people did in 1835, by a Convention called, as is now proposed, exercise this right. That this exercise of power is acknowledged to have been proper and Constitutional, then—that having been exercised then Constitutionally, and never ceded, the same right exists to be exercised now as then in the same manner.

This I believe was the substance of his propositions, and though not fully stated, embraces perhaps all his points. Now, sir, his first proposition is unquestionable as far as it goes, but it stops short too soon. Constitutions can be altered in only one of two ways—*by law*, or by subversion and reorganization, that is, *revolution*. If by law, then it must be done according to a Constitutional mode, if one exists, and is duly prescribed; if no such mode exists and is prescribed then by the constituted authorities, empowered in general terms, to take such action as is deemed best for the emergency.

His second position is of course admitted to be a fact of history; and his third also, for it was effected by the constituted authorities in the most proper, convenient, and only lawful mode then existing. From the conclusion in the fourth, I entirely dissent, because there having been previously no prescribed mode, the deduction does not follow; for the people *did cede* to the Convention of 1835 the power to make a Constitutional provision, or the action of the Convention in so far *was unauthorized*. If they ceded this power, the proper and only proper mode is the one prescribed by this action—if they did not cede it, but hold the full power and right themselves, as before, then this action is a nullity from its extrajudicial exceeding of authority, which gentlemen will scarcely maintain.

Not having taken notes of the arguments on the other side, I shall proceed to examine the Constitutional question without reference, specially to what has been said, any farther; and first, let us see what is the law: The Constitution prescribes in express terms in respect to the calling a Convention thus: "No Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly."

Now it must be allowed, sir, that these words are very clear, and no reason exists why any difficulty should occur as to their meaning and intent. It is not assumed they are obscure, but it is insisted that, inasmuch as the Constitution does not prohibit a call in any other mode, it allows one; or that although the General Assembly cannot actually *call* a Convention, it can *suggest a call!* This, sir, really seems to me a most extraordinary induction. Is it not in effect taking the ground that a man may procure a thing to be done—may instigate and aid in doing a thing, in a manner in which it is unlawful for him to do it himself? The General Assembly cannot *call* a Convention by a *majority vote*—it would directly violate the Constitution; but this body, gentlemen say, can by such bare majority vote, *suggest the call.* It would be clearly unlawful to take the whole step for calling in this way, so they will stop at three quarters of a step, which may be made to answer as well.

Mr. Meares, and other members of the Convention of 1835, both eastern and western men, were opposed to "too easy a mode of calling another Convention," therefore they preferred to have a two-thirds, not a three-fifths rule of majority; yet gentlemen would infer from no single expression uttered in that body to authorize such an inference, that this extraordinary reservation of power is to be taken by implication.

But, sir, as to this mode of *proposing*. The Constitution refers to only *one competency* of the legislative department, and that is the call by a two-thirds majority; from whence then is it possible to derive authority for any other?

We are told that, in order to ascertain truly the proper construction of this instrument we must go back to the body who framed it. I do not admit this as a rule indispensable. We *may* go back, but not of necessity; it is right to go back, but not at all indispensable. But let us grant that it is, and return to the record, and cite the able men who formed this body to come forward here, and answer for themselves on this very point. We find, when this matter was taken up in Convention, a report was made by a committee charged with this especial subject. It says: "That whenever a majority of the whole number of each House of the General Assembly shall deem it necessary to alter or amend this Constitution, they may propose such alterations or amendments to the people."

Why, sir, here is the very proposition itself of the Senator from Orange, if not *ipsissimis verbis*, certainly so far as to mode; the only difference being, this required a proposing of "the alterations or amendments," while the one here under consideration proposes the calling a Convention with unrestricted power to alter; certainly the most objectionable of the two, since in the one case, what is to be done is designated, in the other there would be unlimited power to alter.

The next move in the Convention was as follows: Mr. Meares on the part of the minority of the committee, being opposed to the whole principle of the report, offers this amendment:

"No part of the Constitution shall be altered, unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each house of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of each house respectively."

Upon these two questions, the report and amendment, an excited discussion arose, from which I ask to read a few passages. But I desire here to call the particular attention of the Senate to a most significant fact, that the word Convention does not occur in either the report or amendments; and mark, sir, this important attendant fact also, that this was the regular report of the committee charged with this special and most weighty subject; one of all others engaging the attention of the Convention to an intense degree, yet this committee suggests but one manner of alteration and amendment—by the legislative mode. Is it not strange, if these able experienced men contemplated the necessity of a Convention, that its very mention was omitted?

"Mr. Meares thought, that when the law of the land was solemnly fixed, it ought not to be disturbed for light causes, and he was unwilling, therefore, to leave it in the power of *a bare majorites of the Legislature to bring about another Convention.*"

Mr. Gaston said: "This was one of the most important questions that had come before the Convention; for whatever benefits we may have promised ourselves from our labors in this body, in laying the foundations of our Constitution on equitable and fair principles, *if we put it in the power of bare legislative majorities to upset them all, then have we toiled in vain.*"

Mr. Meares said further: "That if there were any real necessity for a Convention at any time, there would be found no difficulty in obtaining it."

In the whole debate on the reports referred to above there occurs nothing to sustain the doctrine of the proposition before us, but much to disapprove and condemn; more than this, in the extracts just read, the strongest language is used to repudiate it expressly.

At a later day the article came up on its final reading, and Mr. Meares offered to amend—wherefore? Let him answer—"as an additional safeguard against the efforts *of a bare majority* to uproot the fundamental principles of the Government"—and he desires to amend "so that no Convention of the people should hereafter be called, except by a concurrent vote of two thirds of each house of the General Assembly."

Mr Giles strongly opposed this, and here it is that gentlemen advocating the proposition before the Senate find the only base upon which to fix their argument, and the only solitary reference which is to be found in the whole debates in the Convention of 1835, to afford them any the smallest chance for a deduction in their favor. And what did Mr. Giles desire to substitute? *Three-fifths* instead of *two thirds*, in Mr. Meares' amendment.

Mr. Giles asked: "If it was possible this body would assume to control the future action of the people of North Carolina." Mr. Gaston replied: "It was not the people but the creatures of the people (the Legislature) that this amendment proposed to limit."

Mr. Meares said: "To satisfy some gentlemen near him he would modify his amendment so as to provide that no Convention shall hereafter be called by the General Assembly, except by a concurrent vote of two thirds of each house."

I am quite willing, sir, to give honorable gentlemen the full benefit of all they are able to produce and claim as in their favor from the record, and believe this is a fair statement of what they have claimed. I do not undertake to make any conclusions not warranted by the record, and therefore shall not attempt to account for the opposition of Mr. Giles to the original amendment of Mr. Meares, and his acquiescence in the change. It is hardly possible to conceive what causes may have induced excitement and distrust in such a body, but this I do undertake to say—*that the modified amendment is no essential change from the original.*

And now, sir, I come to the last point, in making which no unauthorized deductions, no new inferences are suggested; and, I ask, if Mr. Giles, as is insisted, intended to guard the article so that a majority of the General Assembly might *propose* to the people a Convention, what was gained by inserting "General Assembly"?

Let this point be clearly understood. Mr. Meares' amendment read thus: "No Convention of the people shall be hereafter called except by a concurrent vote of two thirds of each house of the General Assembly." This is objected to and amended by inserting "General Assembly" after "called." Now, what possible difference as to the *implication* of power could ensue from the change—this insertion of "General Assembly"? If it is to be properly understood that an *implied* power exists in the Legislature to propose to the people the call of a Convention, may not this power be *equally* implied, in the same manner and degree, as justly and as fully, under the original proposed by Mr. Meares, and objected to by Mr. Giles, as under the amendment adopted and acquiesced in by Mr. Giles? If not, why not? And if it is so, then what force in the argument based on Mr. Giles' objection?

Allow to the Legislature the power to propose to the people a call under the article as it now stands, and what prohibitory word in the amendment, as first proposed, forbids it?

I arrive then, sir, in concluding, at this point, that as the article in the Constitution in no respect essentially differs from the one to which objection was made, both being equally, but neither, in my opinion properly, liable to the construction of implied power in the General Assembly to *propose* the thing which they are in express terms restricted from doing, except in the mode prescribed, it is right to conclude that no idea was entertained of any such implied power, as no word was expressed. And that mode being clearly and fully provided for, both the calling a Convention by the Legislature, and for amending the Constitution, the General Assembly has no competency beyond this single one granted, and therefore no power whatever to touch the question, except as the Constitution prescribes.

For the Standard.

LETTER FROM PROF. EMMONS.

I had occasion in 1835 to visit the Northern and thinly settled parts of Maine. The part of the country in which I was more directly interested is situated high upon the waters of the Androscoggin and Marigalloway rivers. These rivers unite about seven miles above Errol, and their united waters form a river rather larger than the Cape Fear, after its junction with Deep river. The country is rough, broken and rocky, and yet it has but little geological interest. The prevailing rock is gneiss. Of this country it may be said truly, that certain large tracts are perfectly denuded and destitute of soil; the surface being so studded with rocks that in passing over it the traveller steps from rock to rock, instead of walking over a smooth trail or path. Other parts of the country have been deeply excavated, and these depressions are lake basins whose forms are irregular and whose shores are usually rocky. One of these lakes which I had occasion to cross is the Umbagog. It lies near the Androscoggin a mile or two below its junction with the Marigalloway. On the river side of this lake the shore is depressed and formed of soil and soft materials, and does not rise more than six or eight feet above the usual level of the lake and river water. Through this low and soft material a channel has been cut through which the waters ordinarily flow, but so sluggishly that a boat is easily paddled through in either direction. The flow, of course, is usually outward into the river. When, however, rains have fallen copiously on either branch of the river and the waters have risen so as to be flush, the current flows inward into the lake, and this is especially the case during floods and freshets. The water at these times continues to accumulate in the lake basin until its banks are nearly full, when the outward pressure forces the inward current back, and these accumulated waters begin to flow quietly down the river channel. The inward current frequently continues three days, and during this time the swell in the river is increased, yet so much water is diverted into the great reservoir, the lake, that no dangerous flood is created; bridges remain safe, meadows uninjured, and mill dams are secure. The security from injury thus provided, results from the diversion of water into the lake, whereby the flood takes up several days in passing, instead of rushing down at once through the river channel in torrents.

What takes place *naturally* in the Androscoggin through the instrumentality of the side channel into the Umbagog, may be effected *artificially*, upon all rivers by the erection of suitable reservoirs.

In North Carolina, the Roanoke, Dan, Tar, Neuse, Yadkin, Catawba, Deep, and Cape Fear rivers are all subject to floods, by which an immense amount of property is annually injured or destroyed. If now upon their upper and main branches reservoirs by dams were constructed, those floods would be rendered comparatively harmless.

Other advantages would follow from their construction—the water would be preserved for manufacturing and navigation purposes during a time of drought, and instead of losing the supply of water in consequence of its immediate discharge into the ocean, its flow may be regulated to meet the demands of the interests I have stated. The debris of rocks, the sand and soil too, which is every year carried down to make shoals will be greatly diminished, and when the flood-wood has been burned to supply a fertilizer, there will be no danger of the developement of miasm, or poisons which will generate fevers and sickness. Even the dams upon Deep river, low down as they are, will be found to exert a salutary influence in diminishing the damages by high water. But observation will more fully show this hereafter. The kind of improvement indicated in the foregoing communication is especially adapted to those rivers whose navigation requires dams and locks or a slack water navigation, in a country where the rains are assuming a periodical character. One of the main objects in these improvements is to save the surplus water which ordinarily goes directly to the great reservoir, the ocean, until a time of necessity arrives when it can be gradually discharged so as to meet the wants I have indicated. No one can fail to be impressed with the importance of this system of improvement, if he will inspect the map of North Carolina. The State is traversed by five rivers, two of them with navigable branches, by which the productions, both mineral and agricultural, may find their way to market, and upon which the necessary supplies of such articles as are necessary for home consumption may be returned. This mode of transportation has great advantage over every other, and these are increased in consequence of the mildness of the climate. These communications with the ocean will rarely be interrupted by ice during the winter. If therefore, the supply of water may be husbanded during summer, the navigation of all the rivers may be preserved the whole year. At a time when railways have become so popular in consequence of their imposing and showy results, the more humble river transportation is liable to be lost sight of, and fall thereby into unmerited neglect. The scheme, however, proposed of maintaining a supply of water by means of reservoirs upon the upper and main branches of the rivers, can be shown to be feasible and practicable; and could a sufficient amount of enterprise be awakened in its behalf and the scheme carried out, North Carolina with its navigable rivers, would be better supplied with the means of transportation than any State in the Union. In conclusion, I repeat, that it is not simply navigation and an increase of the means for manufactures, which will follow from the improvements proposed, but the preservation of property upon the rivers referred to, the latter of which would go far to justify the necessary expenditure.

E. EMMONS.

Smithfield, Dec. 24, 1854.

FOR SALE.—A VERY FINE YOUNG HORSE, of excellent qualities both as a saddle and harness horse. Works well in either single or double harness. Enquire at Yarborough's Livery Stables.

Jan. 9, 1855. 14—tf.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 4, 1854.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Herring till Monday next.

A memorial was presented by Mr. Fennell.

Mr. Boyd, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably upon the bill to emancipate Creasy, a slave.

Mr. Fennell, from the same committee, reported favorably upon the bill to incorporate the town of Newton in Caldwell county. Passed second and third readings.

Mr. McDowell, from the committee on Corporations, reported favorably upon the following bills, which passed their second and third readings:

A bill to incorporat the Gillie Copper Mining Company;

A bill to incorporate the Wilmington Steam Tug Company.

Mr. Biggs, from the committee on the Revised Statutes, reported a number of bills which passed their three readings.

Mr. Boyd, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported favorably upon the bill concerning Haw river, in Alamance county. Passed its second and third reading.

Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill to appoint commissioners to survey and alter the road from Wilkesboro to Lenoir, which was read three times and passed.

The bill to render indictable certain trespasses was read the second time and rejected.

Mr. Tayloe introduced a bill to incorporate the Abbeville and Pamlico Insurance Company, which was passed.

The bill to regulate the floating of timber in Roanoke River was read the second time and passed.

The bill to incorporate the town of New Institute, in the county of Iredell, was read the second and third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham, the committee on Military affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing so much of the Militia Laws as requires stated meetings, and to provide for an enrollment of those subject to military duties.

The following engrossed resolutions and bill were read the first time and appropriately referred:

A resolution in favor of Darling Rushing.

A resolution in favor of E. B. Jenkins.

A resolution in favor of Thomas I. Judkins.

A resolution in favor of Robert Martin.

A resolution in favor of Samuel W. Chadwick.

A bill to authorize the erection of gates across a road in Henderson county.

A message was received from the House of Commons, informing the Senate that the House had passed the bill from the Senate to authorize the County Court in the several counties to pay the wardens of the poor, with an amendment, making the law a general one, which was concurred in.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Memorials on Temperance were received from the counties of Henderson, Robeson and Beaufort which were referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Steele, from the committee on corporations, reported favorably on the following bills: a bill to incorporate the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company with an amendment, a bill to incorporate the Columbia and Charlotte Magnetic Telegraph Company, a bill incorporating the Dobbin Hose Company in Fayetteville, a bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Statesville, a bill incorporating the Trent River Navigation Company, a bill to incorporate the Valley River and Cheoa Turnpike Company in Cherokee county, a bill to incorporate the Fair Bluff and Conwaysboro' Plankroad Company, a bill to incorporate the Iron Hill and Whitesville Plankroad Company, a bill to incorporate the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina, a bill to incorporate a Female Institute in the town of Rockford, a bill to incorporate the United Baptist Institution in the town of Taylorsville, and a bill to incorporate the town of Franklin.

Mr. Lancaster, from the committee on private bills, reported favorably on the bill to emancipate John Good, a slave; also on the bill concerning hogs running at large in Elizabeth City; also on the bill amending the act establishing a bank in the town of Washington, the rules being suspended the bill was read the second and third times and passed.

Mr. Jenkins presented a resolution that the Public Treasurer be requested to furnish an amount of the money paid on account of the Geological Survey.—Adopted.

Mr. Long presented a resolution in favor of Asa Walker. Read and referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Love introduced a bill to amend the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution. Read, and on motion of Mr. Love, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McKesson introduced a bill to protect wives and children from intemperate husbands and fathers. Read and, a motion to print being rejected, the bill was referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Myers introduced a bill to incorporate the Charlotte Gaslight Company. Read and referred to the committee on corporations.

Mr. Mann introduced a bill authorising the Wardens of the Poor in Pasquotank county to sell certain lands. Read and referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Garland introduced a bill amending the act incorporating the Yancey Turnpike Company. Read and referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Sutton introduced a bill to incorporate Kinston College in the town of Kinston. Read and referred to the committee on corporations.

Mr. Craven introduced a bill concerning the Trustees of the Academies in Ashboro', Randolph county. Read the first time, and the rules being suspended was read the second and third times and passed.

An engrossed bill from the Senate to incorporate the Yadkin Plankroad company was read the second time, and being amended on motion of Mr. Phillips, the bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Rolen introduced a bill amending the act incorporating the Western Turnpike company. Read and referred to the committee on the Western Turnpike Road.

Mr. Vance moved the resolution authorising the printing of extra copies of the Western report be taken up.

Mr. McKesson objected to the printing the report.

Mr. Singeltary thought it necessary to state that the document referred to was already distributed among the members and considered there was no necessity to print the extra copies called for by the resolution. After some farther remarks by Mr. Vance the resolution was rejected.

An engrossed bill from the Senate authorising the county Courts of Sampson, Stokes and Forsythe to pay the Wardens of the Poor was read, on motion, the counties of Robeson and New Hanover were added to the bill.

Mr. Cofield moved Cumberland be added.

On motion of Mr. Singeltary, the names of the Counties were stricken out and the bill made general law, and thus amended, the bill passed.

An engrossed bill from the Senate to make compensation to Justices of the Peace for making tax lists was read the second time.

After considerable discussion Mr. Stubbs moved to postpone indefinitely. Rejected—yeas 17, nays 79.

On motion of Mr. Barringer the bill was referred to the committee on finance.

The bill incorporating the French Broad Railroad company was read the second time, after some amendments by Mr. Baxter, the rules being suspended, the bill was read the third time and passed.

An engrossed bill concerning the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad company was read the second time, and the rules being suspended, was read the third time and passed.

The engrossed bill authorising the construction of a Dam in Neuse River was read the first time.

Mr. Singeltary thought some enquiry was necessary as to the effect of this dam on the N. C. Railroad.

After some remarks from Messrs. Jordan and A. Barnes the bill was referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

An engrossed bill amending the Revised Statutes concerning cattle killed on Railroads was read the first time and passed.

The engrossed bill concerning criminal proceedings was taken up.

Mr. Shepherd opposed the principle now proposed to be engrafted on the criminal law of the State, and having explained the dangers to which such a practice as that proposed would expose a prisoner, supported the amendment proposed by Mr. Phillips.

Mr. J. H. Headen at some length opposed the amendment, and wished the law to remain as proposed by the Commissioners of Revisal.

Mr. Jordan supported the views taken by Messrs. Phillips and Shepherd, and was strongly opposed to increasing the stringency of our criminal statutes at a period when the relaxation of the penal code had proved most beneficial in England. He, therefore, supported the amendment.

The House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Mebane supported the bill as presented by the Commissioners, and could not see the dangers apprehended by the gentlemen who spoke against the clause in the bill. Mr. Phillips' amendment was rejected, ayes 29, noes 36.

Mr. Phillips again addressed the House, and stated no fact was presented to justify the proposed alteration in the common law. It was legislating upon suspicion, not upon facts, and he called upon the supporters of the bill to point out one case on record to justify this enactment. Mr. P. urged his views with great ability and moved to strike out all the clauses of the bill, which he afterwards withdrew.

Mr. Jenkins moved the reconsideration of the vote rejecting Mr. Phillip's amendment, which was carried.

Mr. Barringer complimented Mr. Phillips for his exertions on the subject, but could not perceive any strength in the reasons offered in support of the amendment, by the gentleman from Orange. He thought the true rule to be that all available testimony should go to the jury as they would be the judges of how much credit was due to the testimony taken before the magistrates. He was not afraid to incorporate this new principle in our law and had no fear of its working any injustice.

After a few remarks from Messrs. Shepherd and Mebane, Mr. Phillips' amendment was adopted, yeas 65, nays 25.

An amendment offered by Mr. Shepherd was rejected, yeas 38, noes 34, and the bill as amended was read the third time and passed.

An engrossed resolution in favor of the Principal Clerk of the Senate was read the third time and passed.

The following engrossed bills from the Senate were read the first time, and the rules being suspended were read the second and third times and passed.

A bill concerning guardians and wards; a bill concerning husbands and wives; a bill concerning inspections; a bill concerning infamous persons.

On motion of Mr. G. Green the House adjourned.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 5, 1855.

Memorials were presented by Messrs. Freeman and Fisher.

Mr. Drake, from the committee on claims, reported favorably upon the following resolutions which passed their second and third readings:

A resolution in favor of William Thompson,

A resolution in favor of Samuel W. Chadwick.

Mr. Fisher, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably upon the bill to incorporate the Salem and Clemmonsville Plank Road Company and the bill to improve a road in Wilkes County, and the bill to amend the charter of the Ashville and Greenville Plank Road Company, which passed their second reading.

Mr. Wilder introduced a bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Neuse River Manufacturing Company at the great falls of the Neuse River, which passed its three readings.

Mr. McDowell, from the committee on Corporations, reported favorably upon the bill to incorporate the Newbern Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. Hoke, from the committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred the memorial of citizens of Hillsboro, reported a bill for the better regulation of the town of Hillsboro, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Fisher introduced a bill to incorporate the Scotch Ireland Lodge No. 11 of Ancient York Masons in the County of Rowan.

On motion of Mr. Graham, the bill to incorprate the McIver Company, was taken up and read the second and third times and passed.

Mr. Biggs, from the committee on the Revised Statutes, reported a number of bills which passed their three readings.

The following engrossed bills were read the first time:

A bill to amend an act to incorporate the town of Plymouth.

A bill to authorize the collection of arrearages of taxes in the County of Jackson.

A bill to amend an act passed at the session of 1852 entitled an act for the better regulation of the town of Wilson in Edgecombe County.

A bill to amend the charter of the Western Plank Road Company.

A bill to prevent the ranging of stock from any other State in Yancy County.

A bill to number the Western regiment in Madison County. Read second and third times.

The engrossed resolution in favor of Warren Winslow, was read three times and passed.

Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill to appoint commissions to view and alter the road from Wilkesboro to Trap Hill in Wilkes County.

The hour of twelve having arrived, the special order, being the bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Vernon, was taken up and made the special order for 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The bill to amend an act entitled an act to define the duties and powes of turnpike and plank road companies, was read the second time and passed.

A message was received from the House of Commons stating that the House had passed the bill concerning criminal proceedings with an amendment.

On motion the Senate disagreed to the amendment.

The bill to regulate the floating of timber on Roanoke River was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Wilder introduced a resolution appropriating $1,000 for the repair of the Governor's House and enclosure of the lot, which was referred to the committee on Public Buidings.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Memorials were presented from the counties of Davidson, Cherokee and Iredell which were referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. Lyon, from the committee on Corporations, reported favorably on the bill for the better regulation of the town of Henderson. Mr. Settle, from the committee on claims, reported favorably on the resolution in favor of J. B. Debnam.

Mr. Settle, from the same committee, reported favorably on the resolution in favor of Thos. M. Alexander. On motion of Mr. Myers, the rules were suspended and the resolution passed its second reading.

Mr. Dortch, from the committee on the Judiciary reported unfavorably on the bill concerning administrators and guardians selling real and personal estate. On motion of Mr. Cooke the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Norment presented a resolution authorizing the Literary Board to loan $1000 to the Robeson Institute. Read and referred to the committee on Education.

Mr. Shipp presented a resolution calling upon the committee on Banking to make a definite report as to what increase is necessary in the number and capital of Banks in this State.

Mr. Steele, as a member of the committee, stated he was opposed to the majority of the Banking bills before the House.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell commented on the conduct of the present chartered Banks, and denied their claims to peculiar privileges; alluded to the country being flooded with Bank promises to pay without adequate security for their redemption; complained of the sneers thrown by interested persons on the bill for chartering the "People's Bank," and declared his intention of opposing all monopoly in Banking.

Mr. Myers declared he was neither the friend or enemy of the institutions before the House, his object was the interest of the people of the State. He defended the conduct of the committee and denied there was any truth in the report that the committee had reported favorably on all bank bills before them. Resolution adopted.

Mr. Rose introduced a resolution that the Judiciary committee be requested to enquire into the expediency of paying Justices of the Peace for the duties imposed upon them. Adopted.

Mr. Rolen presented a resolution in favor of Neal M. Colvard. Read and referred to the committee on Claims.

Mr. A. H. Caldwell introduced a bill authorizing the town of Salisbury to subscribe to the Western Railroad company and Mocksville plank road company. Read and referred to the committee on corporations. Also a bill amending the charter of the town of Salisbury, which was read and referred to the same committee.

Mr. Norment introduced a bill to incorporate Spring Hill Academy, in the county of Robeson. Read and referred to the committee on Corporations.

Mr. Humphrey introduced a bill to increase the pay of witnesses in Onslow county. Read and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Selby introduced a bill, vesting in the Literary Board the title to lands covered by the navigable waters in this State, for the benefit of common schools. Read and referred to the committee on Education.

Mr. Shepherd introduced a bill for the better regulation of the public roads in this State. Read and referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances. On motion of Mr. Waugh it was ordered to be printed.

Mr. J. H. White introduced a resolution in favor of J. Cline, Sheriff of Catawba county. Read the first time and laid on the table.

The bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail-road company as the special order of the day was then taken up.

On motion of Mr. Steele, several amendments were adopted, after which Mr. Steele explained and defended the bill at great length. He stated that it would be most beneficial to the interests of the State, and showed from the nature and extent of the traffic it would amply repay the stockholders, and asserted the State Treasury would never suffer any loss by endorsing the bonds of the company. He called upon the General Assembly to aid in building up their own market towns, by granting facilities to to their own commerce. As a representative from a border county he had always supported every improvement calculated to benefit other portions of the State, and he hoped the General Assembly by aiding this improvement would extend the benefit of internal improvements to his section of the State.

Mr. Shipp moved to strike out "Charlotte" and insert "Asheville." After a few remarks from Mr. Whitlock the amendment was rejected. Yeas 21, nays 78.

Mr. Mebane offered an amendment, which was accepted by Mr. Steele.

Mr. McKesson wished to set himself right with his constituents, and stated as a western man he could not support the bill unless the gentlemen from other sections of the State reciprocated by supporting similar improvements in the west.

Mr. Martin moved to strike out that section in the bill authorizing the endorsement of the company's bonds by the State. Rejected—yeas 45, nays 55.

The House then divided on the passage of the bill on its second reading—59 yeas, 39 nays.

The House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A bill to incorporate the Cape Fear and Wacamaw Canal and Lumber company in Brunswick county was read the third time.

Mr. G. Mebane hoped no objection would be offered to the final passage of the bill as the intended improvement would be of great advantage to the citizens of that section of the State.

The bill passed and was ordered to be engrossed.

The following bills were read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed:

A bill concerning the passage of fish in Blount's creek.

A bill to incorporate the Yadkin Institue.

A bill concerning widows.

A bill to incorporate the Chatham Railroad company was read the third time.

Mr. Outlaw moved the bill be amended by limiting the charter to 60 years, and by striking out the clause exempting the road from taxation for 15 years.

Mr. J. H. Headen accepted the first amendment but opposed the second, as unjust to the stockholders who will build the road without public aid.

Mr. Outlaw replied and insisted on his amendment.

Mr. J. H. Headen explained.

Mr. Turner opposed the amendment as he thought those companies that built railroads without calling on the Treasury for assistance were well entitled to the exemption granted by this bill.

Mr. Barringer thought the exemption went too far, as he considered dividends and profits were fair subjects for taxation, but was was willing to exempt the real and personal estate of the road, but would not go farther.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell saw no reason in exempting the railroad from county, but not from State taxes. He thought it only fair to retain the clause as no railroad were taxed as yet. The object of the clause of exemption was to encourage investment in the road, and he appealed to Mr. Outlaw to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Outlaw was not willing to tie up the hands of the legislature in regard to future taxation when the exigencies of the State might require it.

After an explanation from Mr. D. F. Caldwell the amendment was rejected—yeas 34, nays 40.

Mr. Barringer moved to leave out the words "dividend and profits" in the exemption clause which was adopted.

The bill passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Jenkins, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 6th, 1855.

Mr. Drake, from the committee on claims, reported the resolution in favor of Thos. I. Judkins, and recommended its passage. Also, adversely on the memorial of Betts, Pusey and Harlan, and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Mills presented the petition of sundry citizens of Cleaveland and Gaston, to discontinue a public road. Referred.

Mr. Biggs, from the committee on the subject, reported a joint resolution to divide the State into eight judicial circuits. Made the order of the day for Monday at eleven o'clock.

Mr. Boyd, from the committee on propositions and grievances, to whom was referred the bill concerning the salaries of certain State officers, reported the same back to the Senate with amendments.

The bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Vernon, was then taken up on its second reading, and rejected, yeas 16, nays 24.

Mr. Wilder, from the committee on Banking, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the bill to create a Bank in Wilmington, and the memorials for the establishment of a Bank in Hillsborough. Discharged. Mr. Wilder, from the same committee, also reported against the Bank of Greensborough.

Mr. Boyd, from the committee on propositions and grievances, reported the engrossed resolution in favor of Darling Rushing, and recommended its rejection.

A number of engrossed bills and resolutions were received from the Commons, which were read the first time and referred.

Mr. Boyd, from the committee on finance, to whom was referred the bill to provide for a more uniform

which was decided in the negative, yeas 18, nays 25.

The bill was then put on its second reading and rejected, yeas 20, nays 23.

Those who voted in the affirmative are, Messrs. Biggs, Boyd, Coleman, Eaton, Fennell, Fisher, Gilmer, Graham, Graves, Haughton, Hoke, Lane, McDowell, Mills, Rayner, Speight, Taylor, Taylor, Walker and Wood—20.

Those who voted in the negative are, Messrs. Ashe, Bower, Brogden, Cherry, Christian, Collins, Cunningham, Davis, Drake, Eborn, Faison, Fonville, Freeman, Jones, McCleese, Martin, Oldfield, Sanders, Thomas of Davidson, Wilder, Wiggins, Willey and N. Winslow—23.

On motion of Mr. Hoke, the Senate adjourned till half past 3 o'clock.

The Senate met at half post 3 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Faison, the bill concerning the saleries of certain State officers was reconsidered, and made the special order for Friday next.

The evening was mainly consumed in the appointment of Justices of the Peace; and at a late hour the Senate adjourned until Monday ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A memorial was presented by Mr. Yancey signed by 400 men against the removal of the town of Marshall, Madison co., which was referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Oglesby presented a memorial from Carteret in favor of a mechanic's lien law. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Shepherd, from the committee on finance, reported unfavorably on the bill concerning county taxation, and favorably on the bill for compensating justices of the peace.

Mr. Dortch, from the judiciary committe, reported unfavorably on the following: A bill amending the charter of the University; A bill exempting a wife's property from execution; a bill concerning a lien law; a bill preventing free persons of color from peddling; and a bill for paying justices of the peace for taking tax lists, and favorably on the bill concerning bills of exchange.

Mr. Shepherd, from the same committee, reported favorably on a bill concerning actions of ejectment; also, favorably on a bill concerning corner trees and stones.

On motion of Mr. Jenkins, the bill concerning a lien law was laid on the table.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell, from the committee on banking, reported that the banking capital of this State ought to be increased, but declined recommending any particular bank.

Mr. G. Green, from the same committee, reported unfavorably on the bill to incorporate the Almer's Bank at Murphy, in Cherokee county. On motion of Mr. Rolen, the bill was recommitted to the committee with instructions to assign their reasons for the report.

Mr. G. Green, from the same committee, reported favorably on the bill to incorporate a bank in Plymouth, with an amendment.

Mr. Steele, from the same committee, reported against the bill increasing the capital stock of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington; also, a report against the bill establishing a bank at Pittsboro.

Mr. Steele stated it was his intention to present a minority report against rechartering the State Bank of North Carolina.

Mr. Lancaster, from the committee on private bills, reported favorably on the bill concerning timber on Cape Fear River.

Mr. Cansler, from the committee on internal improvements, reported unfavorably on the bill to establish a public road in Yancey county.

Mr. Steele, from the committee on banking, reported favorably on the bill incorporating the bank of Wilmington, with an amendment taxing each share 25 cents, and prohibiting the issue of notes less than three dollars. On motion of Mr. T. H. Williams, the bill was made the special order of the day on Tuesday next at half past eleven o'clock.

Mr. Myers, from the same committee, reported favorably on the bill incorporating the Bank of Charlotte, with an amendment taxing each $50 share 12½ cents.

Mr. Waugh, from the committee on propositions and grievances, reported favorably on the bill authorising the wardens of the poor in Pasquotank county to sell certain lands. On motion of Mr. Mann the rules were suspended, the bill read the second and third times and passed.

Mr. Shepherd presented a resolution authorizing the purchase of certain documents relating to revolutionary claims now in the Comptroller's office. On motion of Mr. Phillips, the resolution was referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Outlaw presented a resolution in favor of the Female Institute, in Chowan County. Read and referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Cofield introduced a bill to incorporate a new county to be called Henry. Read and referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Settle introduced a bill to incorporate the Dan River and Yadkin Railroad Company. Read and referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Selby introduced a bill authorizing the Literary Board to enter suit in certain cases. Read and referred to the committee on Swamp Lands.

On motion of Mr. T. H. Williams, a memorial from the citizens of Wilmington concerning the Cape Fear and Deep River improvements was read. Sent to the Senate and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Baxter, the bill amending the act to incorporate the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad was then taken up and read the second time. The bill provides for the continuation of the North Carolina Railroad to Beaufort Harbor, and authorizes the State to take two-thirds of the stock.

On motion of Mr. Dortch, the appointment of Directors to represent the State, was taken from the Governor and Council and given to the Board of Internal Improvements.

After some remarks from Messrs. Green and Leach, Mr. Rolen spoke in favor of the bill, and hoped when the extension Eastward was granted that the General Assembly would support the Western extension. In order to put on record the friends and opponents of the bill he moved the yeas and nays.

Mr. Patterson offered an amendment which was adopted.

Mr. Baxter advocated the extension of the road East and West, but was in favor of building up Beaufort first, to have a market for the western produce. While opposed to log-rolling on this or any other bill, he felt bound to declare his intention to support the extension of the Railroad to the Tennessee line, when that measure would come before the House.

Mr. A. H. Caldwell spoke in favor of the bill before the House, and advocated its passage on its own merits, without connecting it with any other measure.

The House divided on the passage of the bill—Yeas 90, Nays 14.

Those who voted in the affirmative are:

YEAS—Messrs. Amis, Barnes, Barringer, Baxter, Black, Blow, Bogle, Bryant, Bryson, Bullock, J. B. Bynum, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Cansler, Chadwick, Cooke, Craven, Daniel, Daughtrey, Davenport, Dortch, Eure, Flynt, Furr, Garland, Gentry, Gilliam, Gorrell, G. Green, M. Green, A. D. Headen, J. H. Headen, Horton, Humphrey, Johnson, Jones, Jordan, Lancaster, Hugh Leach, J. M. Leach, Long, Lane, Lyon, McKesson, Mann, March, Meares, Mebane, Mordecai, Myers, J. W. Neal, S. J. Neal, Norment, Oglesby, Outlaw, Parks, Patterson, Patton, Phillips, Rand, Regan, Rolen, Rose, Russel, Selby, Settle, Sharp, Shepherd, Sherrill, Shipp, Simmons, Smallwood, Steele, Stubbs, Sutton, Thornburg, Tomlinson, Turner, Vance, Walser, Waugh, Whitaker, G. M. White, L. Whitfield, N. B. Whitfield, Whitlock, Wilkins, B. F. Williams, T. H. Williams, Wright, Yancey—91.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs. J. Barnes, Badham, Cotton, Dunn, Hill, Holland, Jarvis, Jenkins, Martin, Shaw, C. W. Williams, D. Williams, S. A. Williams and Winston—14.

Mr. Houston, of Duplin, absent from the House, was caused by sickness which has confined him to his chaimber.

Mr. T. H. Williams' resolution concerning Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company was taken up.

Mr. Cotton moved that a Joint Committee be appointed to inspect the improvements, and report to the General Assembly thereon, which was adopted.

Mr. Myers introduced a bill authorizing the town of Salisbury to subscribe for works of internal improvement.

Mr. Phillips introduced a bill to incorporate the Chapel Hill and Morrisville Plankroad Company; the rules being suspended, the bill was read the second and third times and passed.

Mr. Shepherd introduced a resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer's to deposit State bonds as security for the money borrowed to meet the demands on the Treasury—read and adopted. On motion of Mr. Shepherd, the rules were suspended, and the resolution read the second and third times and passed. The House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

The evening session was occupied by both Houses in appointing Justices of the Peace for the several counties of the State.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 8, 1855.

The Speaker announced the Senate's branch of the committee this week on enrolled bills to be Messrs. Haughton, Brogden and Oldfield.

Mr. Fonville introduced a resolution concerning white persons congregating with negroes at night, eating, drinking and dancing. Read and referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. Drake introduced a bill to amend the charter of the town of Nashville. Read first time.

The joint resolution to divide the State into eight judicial circuits, was taken up, amendments offered thereto, and the bill and amendments were ordered to be printed and made the special order for Thursday.

The engrossed resolution in favor of Thomas I. Judkins was read the second and third times and ordered to be enrolled; and the engrossed resolution in favor of Darling Rushing, was read the second time and rejected.

The bill to incorporate the Washington Savings Institution was read the third time, amended, and passed.

Mr. Ashe introduced a bill to incorporate the Anson Institute. Read first time.

The engrossed resolution concerning a flag for the Capitol, was read and referred to a select committee of three.

A message was sent to the House informing that body that the Senate had passed a number of engrossed bills (Revised Statutes) in which they asked the concurrence of the House.

FREE SUFFRAGE.

The hour of twelve o'clock having arrived the Speaker announced as the special order the Free Suffrage bill heretofore introduced by Mr. Boyd—said bill being on its second reading.

Mr. Ashe moved to strike out the first section of said bill and insert the following as a substitute:

"Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of the United States, who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the District in which he resides."

The Senate then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Boyd in the Chair, when Mr. Speaker Winslow briefly gave his reasons why he should vote for the amendment of Mr. Ashe and for the Free Suffrage bill.

He said he had no doubt that under the Constitution as it now stands an alien had no right to vote. In his section they had never been permitted to do so. He conceived that an alien was not a free man in the sense of the Constitution; but as he understood it was otherwise in some sections of the State, and as the public mind was unsettled as to the true construction of the Constitution, he was in favor of the amendment of the Senator from Anson, Mr. Ashe, so as to remove all doubt. At the same time he was unwilling to have the present bill clogged by unnecessary amendments. He was for Free Suffrage. It was a privilege that ought no longer to be denied to those not possessed of fifty acres of land.

The committee then rose and Mr. Boyd reported the bill back to the Senate. The question recurring on Mr. Ashe's amendment, the same was withdrawn by him.

The following amendment was offered by Mr. Haughton to the first section of the bill:

"Provided, however, that no foreigner, unless he shall have paid public taxes, and shall have been naturalized according to the laws of the United States now in force, and that may hereafter be passed in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States, shall be allowed to vote either for a member of the Senate or House of Commons.

This amendment was adopted, yeas 26, nays 23.

Considerable discussion took place on the various amendments offered, in which Messrs. Hoke, Coleman, Ashe, Graham, Eaton, Biggs, Rayner, Wilder, Haughton, Thomas, and others took part.

An amendment was also offered by Mr. Gilmer, and voted upon and rejected, being the amendment offered by him on a previous day on the first reading of the bill—yeas 11, nays 37.

The question now being on the passage of the Free Suffrage bill its second reading, as amended by Mr. Haughton's motion, the vote was as follows:

Those who voted for it are Messrs. Speaker, *Ashe*, Biggs, Bower, Boyd, Brogden, *Christian*, Clark, Coleman, Collins, Cunningham, *Davis*, Drake, *Eborn*, Faison, Fennell, Fisher, Fonville, *Freeman*, Graves, Herring, Hoke, Jones, McDowell, Martin, Mills, *Morrisey*, Oldfield, Person, Sanders, Speight, Taylor, W. H. Thomas, Walker, Wilder, and Wood—36.

Those who voted against it are, Messrs. *Cherry*, Eaton, *Gilmer, Graham, Haughton, Lane, McCleese, Mitchell, Rayner, Taylor, J. W. Thomas, Wiggins, Willey, and Winslow*—14.

Democrats in Roman, Whigs in *Italic*.

The bill, having received the Constitutional majority of three-fifths of the whole number of Senators, passed its second reading.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Memorials were received from Rutherford and Hertford, which were appropriately referred.

Mr. Waugh, from the committee on propositions and grievances, reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Salem, Winston and Virginia Turnpike and Plankroad Company.

Mr. Bullock introduced a bill authorizing magistrates to correct the errors in tax lists, read the first time.

Mr. A. H. Caldwell introduced a bill to incorporate the Gold Hill mining Company. Read and referred to the committee on corporations.

Mr. Sharpe introduced a bill to authorise the erection of a Court House at Statesville in Iredell county. An amendment by Mr. Amis being adopted, the bill was read the second and third times and passed.

On motion of Mr. Yancey the bill to incorporate the French Broad River Railroad Company was made the order of the day on Thursday next at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Myers leave of absence was granted to Mr. Dunn of Union for ten days.

Mr. T. H. Williams introduced a bill to establish a toll bridge over Black River in New Hanover county. Read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Amis the resolution in favor of W. Gilliam was taken up and placed on file of bills for second reading

Mr. Black introduced a bill to incorporate the Davidson College volunteer Company. Read and referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Waugh introduced a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Female High School. Read and referred to the committee on corporations.

Mr. Gentry moved to take up the Alleghany county bill which was carried—yeas 47, nays 34.

Mr. Gentry in moving the reconsideration of the vote rejecting the bill stated it was his intention to introduce an amendment which he hoped would obviate the objection of the opponents to the bill.

The bill then passed its second reading—yeas 64, nays 40.

The engrossed bill establishing a new county by the name of Polk was read the second time. A motion to postpone being rejected, the bill passed—yeas 65, nays 42.

A motion to suspend the rules being objected to, the motion was withdrawn.

An engrossed bill incorporating the Greensboro', Madison and Virginia Plankroad Company was read the second time, and after some amendments by Mr. Phillips and remarks in its favor by Mr. Gorrell, was passed.

An engrossed bill compensating Justices of the Peace for taking tax lists was read and, on motion of Mr. Whitaker, was recommitted to the committee on finance with instructions to report a bill deducting one per cent from the Sheriff and giving the same as compensation to the Justices taking the lists.

An engrossed bill incorporating the Trent River Navigation Company was read the second time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, the bill to limit the time for Justices of the Peace qualifying, was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Bullock, indefinitely postponed—43 yeas, 27 nays.

The engrossed bill incorporating Union Bank, Newbern, was read the second time. Mr. Martin proposed an amendment. Mr. Jenkins moved to postpone the bill and amendment indefinitely.

Mr. G. Green advocated the passage of the bill on the ground that his constituents were in want of Banking accommodation—the present capital being absorbed with bills of exchange, the agricultural community were not accommodated.

Mr. Jenkins opposed the establishment of the Bank as the entire capital stock of the Merchant's Bank of Newbern was not taken up; if the people of Newbern wanted capital let them take up the remainder of the unsold shares of the present bank. He was opposed to the indiscriminate chartering of banks.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell moved to postpone until Saturday next.

Mr. Jordan while in favor of the Banking capital of the State, was undecided as to what location was most in want of it, but thought Craven county was entitled to have this bank chartered. After some remarks by Mr. Leach against Mr Jenkins' motion, the House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Jenkins in continuation of the debate on the Union Bank repeated his objections to the bill and contended that the reserved shares of the Merchants' Bank be issued to the amount allowed by the charter, and then the deficiency, if any, can be supplied by branch banks from the already chartered institutions of the State.

Mr. Leach explained, he favored no particular bank, but left it to the legislature after mature deliberation to discriminate between them, and moved the indefinite postponement.

Mr. G. Green defended the bill as absolutely necessary for the accommodation of the increasing trade of Newbern. Her present banking capital of $335000 was inferior to that of many towns of equal trade and importance, while her saw-mills and numerous turpentine distilleries required largely increased accommodations to supply their wants. There being no power to compel the Merchants Bank to issue their share, relief from that source was impossible, while the capital in circulation was absorbed in the profitable business of exchange. The agricultural portion of his constituents were absolutely without any assitance for two years, on this ground alone, he thought the bill ought to pass.

After some remarks from Mr. McKesson the bill on motion of Mr. Singeltary was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd the bill to recharter the Bank of the State, was made the order of the day on Wednesday next at 12 o'clock.

The engrossed bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Statesville, was read the second time, and on motion, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The engrossed bill concerning the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, was read the second time and passed.

The engrossed bill to amend the act of the Revised Statutes concerning cattle, horses and hogs, making the killing of stock by Railroads *prima facie* evidence of negligence.

Mr. Outlaw moved the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Jenkins asserted the bill was necessary to protect the property of the people who lived along the line of Railroads, and considered a great part of the prejudice against Railroads arose from the difficulty of receiving the value of stock killed upon them.

Mr. Dargan opposed the bill.

Mr. S. A. Williams stated the bill was introduced by himself and colleague at the request of many citizens who suffered severely. It was a great injustice to compel men to give up their land for railroad uses and then refuse to make compensation for the valuable stock killed. It was nearly impossible to estimate the amount of damage done, and thousands of dollars worth was destroyed every year between Raleigh and Gaston, and no compensation made, the bill was absolutely necessary for the protection of property.

Mr. Martin explained the hardships of the present, arising from the difficulty of proving the fact of negligence.

Mr. Outlaw replied.

Mr. T. H. Williams was opposed to the bill, and stated instances of imposition on railway companies, arising from a regulation such as that contemplated by the bill.

Mr. Jenkins replied at some length, after which Mr. Outlaw's motion was adopted, 66 yeas, 36 nays.

The House adjourned.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL. A message was received in the House on Tuesday, from the President of the United States and read. He says in returning to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled an act making appropriations for the repairs, preservation and completion of certain public words, heretofore commenced under authority of law, it became necessary for him, owing to the late day at which the bill was passed to state his objections to it very briefly, announcing at the same time a purpose to reserve the subject for more deliberate discussion at the present session of Congress, for while by no means insensible to the arduousness of the task, he concedes the two houses of Congress are entitled to an expression of the considerations which have reduced dissent on his part from their conclusions in this instance.

What, he asked, is intended by the phrase internal improvements? What does it embrace, and what exclude? No such language is found in the constitution. Not only is it not an expression in the constitution, but it has no sufficient meaning to be of any value as a means of a safe conclusion, either of constitutional law or practical statesmanship.

It there is any power to construct railroads and canals there must, by the same forced construction, be power to construct bridges, and drain marshes and provdie means of irrigation—in fact, improvement of the earch for the development of natural resources.

He says he had occasion more than once to express as his judgment and took it for granted that it was a fundamental proposition, that the Federal Government is the creature of the States—that sovereign power is in them alone; and all power of Federal government is derivative. All power not delegated to the government is reserved to the States, respectively or to the people. Starting from this, and denying that power for a system of internal improvement is to be found in the preamble to the Constitution, he proceeds to examine the various clause in that instrument under which power for a system of internal improvement is claimed, coming to the conclusion that there is no specific power for such works, and no provision broad enough to cover them. This view has been maintained by the soundest exposition of the government.

Cngress can only constuct such works as may be necessary to carry out a specific power. He refers to the views of Jefferson. Jackson, Polk and others in commendation, and approval; and then estimates the expenditures which would necessarily be involved in a system of interned improvement. If the improvement of the navigabilty of a river or harbor be necessary for military or naval purposes, the subject is then a matter for legislative discretion.

The message was quite a long one. In conclusion, the President says the consideration he has submitted, added to the embarrassment of the whole question, impels him to suggest the policy of confining appropriations by the general government to works necessary to be constructed from its undoubted powers; and of leaving all others to individual enterprise, or to separate States, to be provided for out of their own resources; or, by a recurrence to provisions of the constitution which authorises the levying of tonnage duties with the consent of Congress, for the improvement of harbors.

U. S. SENATOR FROM IOWA. A dispatch to the Chicago Journal, dated at Davenport, December 20, states that Ebenezer Cook, the National Whig candidate, had been nominated in the Democratic caucus as the Nebraska candidate, and adds the "he requires only five more Whig votes to elect him." The parties are strangely and beautifully mixed.

Fitz Henry Warren's chances are said to be over for the present.

NO SALT AT TURKS ISLANDS. Capt. Buck, of the schooner Valentine Doane, from Turks Islands, arrived yesterday, informs us that there was no salt to be had at any of the islands. The quantity on hand at Turks Islands was about 6,000 bushels, which had been previously engaged, and for which 30 cents per bushel was asked. The V. D. came home in ballast.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1855.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We refer our readers to the proceedings up to Monday evening, in this day's paper.

The two Houses are now actively engaged in the transaction of public business. A large portion of the Revised Statutes has been read three times in the Senate; and the House is also making progress in the same.

On Monday, in the Senate, the Free Suffrage bill passed its second reading by six votes more than the Constitutional majority. Some of the Whigs, it will be observed, after their favorite amendment—that offered by Mr. Haughton—had been adopted by the majority, refused to vote for the measure. But it is idle to expect the votes of such politicians as Mr. Graham, Mr. Rayner, and Mr. Haughton, for such a measure. By the way, did not Mr. Haughton pledge himself before the people of Chatham to vote for Free Suffrage?

On Monday, in the House, the bill establishing the County of Alleghany was reconsidered, and the bill passed its second reading, yeas 64, nays 40. The engrossed bill from the Senate establishing the county of Polk, also passed the Commons on its second reading, by a vote of 65 to 42. The success of these measures thus far, is owing in a great degree to the indefatigable exertions of Messrs. Mills, Bower and Gentry.

THE EXTENSIONS EAST AND WEST.

It will be observed in the legislative proceedings, that the bill to construct a Railroad from Goldsborough to Beaufort Harbor, passed the House of Commons on Saturday last, by a vote of 91 to 14.

We felt quite sure that the measure would pass, but the majority is larger than we expected. The feelings and judgments of members, it is apparent, are decidedly in favor of an enlarged and liberal system of improvement. We regard this as one of the most gratifying signs of the times.

The State, by this bill, is to aid in the construction of the Road to the extent of two-thirds of the capital stock.

We cannot doubt that the bill for the extension West will meet with the same favor and support in in the House of Commons.

The landholders, it is known, are alone heard in the Senate; but that body, though not so fully up with the spirit of improvement as the Commons, has heretofore shown itself disposed to respond, and it has responded most promptly and cheerfully to the public expectations in this respect. The vote may be closer in the Senate than in the Commons; but we think we may confidently venture the assertion that steps will be taken at this session for the extensions East and West.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

We have read with much interest the special message of President Pierce on river and harbor improvements, communicated to the two Houses of Congress on the 30th of last month. We regret that our columns are so crowded as to prevent us at this time from laying it in full before our readers, but we give a synopsis of it in another column. We agree with the Washington Union that "the Democratic party will be gratified to find in the message the most triumphant vindication that has ever been made of that article in their creed which pledges them to a ceaseless opposition to a general system of internal improvements. His definition of this system, and his exposure of its ruinous consequences if carried out according to the design of its originators, whilst they show beyond controversy the wisdom of that article of our creed on the score of expediency, furnish a conclusive argument against the constitutionality of the system. Every Democrat will feel grateful to President Pierce for his overwhelming argument on this branch of his subject, and regard with a glow of just pride the tribute to the memory of Gen. Jackson, and the admirable vindication of a suggestion of that patriot and statesman in regard to appropriations for improvements of rivers, upon which so much reproach has been from time to time sought to be cast."

SUICIDE OF A "DEAD-HEAD."

In the wilderness of editorial perplexities we occasionally happen on something rich and refreshing, of which the following *felo de se* of a "dead head" is an instance:

Nov 25 th 1854
Mr Editor of the North
Carolina Standard

I write you a few lines to let you know that I Get one of your Papers some times wunse in six months some times oftener I Wrote you some year or two ago to stop your Paper for I had never othereod you to send it and Wurse than that I never low To pay for it so if you intend sending it for Nothing go ahead

anuf said Yours Rep
J H ADAMS.

We trust Mr. Adams is "as well as could be expected." We assure him we are more than repaid for his subscription and will forward him the difference as soon as we can get a pewter button changed.

☞ The Wilmington Herald does injustice to Mr. White, the Commonor from Bladen. Mr. White is *not* "unfortunate," as that paper alleges, "in his efforts before the Legislature." One of the most modest members of the House, he has spoken but seldom; but he has uniformly been listened to with attention, and his efforts have been highly creditable. The idea of his having been "pretty effectually demolished" by Mr. Vance, of Buncombe, is all fiction. The Herald finds it impossible to forgive or forget Mr. White for having so handsomely defeated Col. McDougald.

REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF. At a caucus of the members of Congress, held last week in Washington, it was resolved "that it is right and proper that the duties imposed by law upon goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States from foreign countries, should be so modified and reduced at the present Congress, preserving the principles of the tariff act of 1846, as will materially diminish the amount of revenue annually collected from customs."

MR. FISHER'S SPEECH. We take pleasure in calling attention to the Speech of Mr. Fisher, in this paper. For close and conclusive reasoning it excels any Speech of the session; and completely demolishes the great Convention luminaries that have spoken on the subject.

SALISBURY CELEBRATION. We learn that there was an immense crowd at Salisbury on the 4th, and that every thing passed off in the most admirable manner. Prof. Elliott went up in fine style in his balloon. By the way the Professor ascends again from this place to-morrow, (Thursday.)

☞ We refer to the card of Dr. Robinson in another column. He comes highly recommended.

BANKS AND CURRENCY.

To the Editors of the Standard:

I have promised to consider in this communication what should be done in order to supply the wants of the community; and what restrictions imposed on the Banks in order to secure a sound paper currency. I set out with the following propositions, as sanctioned by experience and the true principles of political economy, and as truths on which my argument rests:

1. That gold and silver is the only safe standard of value, all others being fallacious and deceptive.

2. That no system of Banking can be sound, whose currency is not directly convertible into specie, without hindrance or delay.

3. That State bonds and Railroad stocks are not such securities as are necessary to the support of a sound paper currency.

4. That to authorize the Banks to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars, depreciates their paper, and has a direct tendency to drive gold and silver out of circulation.

5. That some check and legislative restriction on the Banks is necessary, to prevent excessive issues, and those expansions and contractions so fatal to every branch of honest industry.

Taking these axioms as the test, how stands the question? First, as to Free Banking, and other associations founded upon government and Railroad stocks as the basis of their operations. I had not supposed that at this day any one could have imagined that such institutions could have found favor with our people. Their stocks are but promises to pay, and though they may be ultimately secure, their present value is uncertain, and cannot be converted into money unless at a sacrifice, and then in Bank paper. As to State bonds, I am not to be understood as undervaluing them—for palsied be the tongue and leprosy on the brain of him who dare whisper repudiation; but the best mode of sustaining their value is to keep them out of a forced market. The direct tendency of Banking on stocks is to increase the public debt, leading to extravagant schemes of improvement, as the larger the debt the greater the amount of stocks in market. It has been tried in a few States, and thus far the experiment has failed. New York, from the value and amount of her stocks, and the extent of her trade, presented the fairest opportunity of testing the scheme. And what has been the result? I take from a very valuable paper now before me, some facts and statements showing very clearly that such a system could not succeed with us. They had in the State of New York in 1852, 72 incorporated, and 172 Free Banks:

Free Banks, nominal capital,	$32,300,000
Incorporated Banks,	26,900,000
Circulation of Free Banks,	15,000,000
Circulation of incorporated Banks,	12,000,000
Specie of Free Banks,	3,000,000
Specie of incorporated Banks,	7,000,000
Deposites of Free Banks,	17,000,000
Deposites of incorporated Banks,	29,000,000
Discounts of Free Banks,	55,000,000
Discounts of incorporated Banks,	70,900,000

From these figures, it will be seen, the Free Banks have a larger amount of capital, with a larger amount of notes in circulation; yet they have less specie, less deposites, and less discounts; and the document concludes—"they afford less facility to the business portion of the community, and in time of pressure and embarrassment in the money market not unfrequently allow their notes to be discredited, and thereby subject the bill-holders to heavy losses." And the Superintendent of the Banks is forced to admit, though he is a friend of the system, "that stocks are not equal to actual capital, *bona fide* assets and individual responsibility." With such a record as this before us, who could think of introducing such a system among us?

I dismiss the subject, and come to consider the question as to what should be done in regard to our own Banks. We have, as I have before stated, ten Banks with a capital subscribed of a little over five millions. These have a circulation of six and a half millions, whilst their specie is only one and a quarter. They have a large amount of bills of exchange, which may be an important item to meet foreign demands; still the proportion of specie to the notes in circulation is not what it should be. Six and a half to three and a quarter is about double what it should be to ensure a sound paper currency. So the debt to the Banks is too large for the capital subscribed, being at least one and three quarters to one. So that the public is paying to the Banks a tax by way of interest and discounts, greatly beyond what would be necessary for all of our contemplated works of internal improvement. This brings me to the question whether any addition to our present Banking capital is nececsary, and if so, to what extent? There remains to be taken, as I have before shown, a million of dollars as authorized by present charters. This fact, as I submit, proves one of three things—that the capital is not wanted, or the public have not confidence in the institutions, or that the Presidents and Directors of these Banks have closed their subscription books in order to swell their dividends. One of the horns of this dilemma the advocates of new Banks must take, and either, as I think, is an answer to the demand. The Bank of the State and the Bank of Cape Fear, as I understand, ask a renewal of their charters and an increase of one million to their present capital. This, as I conceive, it is better for the public to grant than to add to the number of our present small Banks; *first*, because the State is largely interested in these Banks; *secondly*, because they could, by Branches, answer every necessary local demand; *thirdly*, and, with me, the most important consideration, that in the renewal of these charters the Legislature might impose such terms, by way of restrictions and limitations, as to correct the errors and abuses of the present Banks. The two great evils and abuses of the existing Banks are, the circulation of small bills, and their excessively large dividends. The first may be corrected by forbidding the Banks to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars; and the second, by limiting the dividends. The latter, as I consider, is the only effectual guard the public could have against over issues, and for the keeping on hand such an amount of specie as to command at all times low exchanges and a sound currency. Such are the facilities at present of transporting specie by Railroad express, that exchange should not, in justice, exceed half per cent; and if the Banks were to keep a due proportion of specie in their vaults, it would not exceed that sum. *How is it to be expected*, and I put the question most emphatically to the friends of Railroads, *that the six per cent. bonds of the State can be sold, when the Banks are allowed to make and divide eight and ten per cent?* "No Banking statute," says an able writer, "should be sanctioned, which does not limit by some fixed and proper standard, the extent of its paper circulation." This is the grievous evil, to the removal of which Ricard's addressed his clear and able intellect, and which finally resulted in England in the famous Bullion Act of Sir Robert Peel. By this act the Bank of England is restrained by its charter from issuing Bank notes beyond the amount of bullion in its vaults. The result has been, interest has been kept down and a sound currency secured. This, as I honestly believe, is the only effectual restraint, all others being evaded or disregarded. It was correctly proposed, during the general suspension of specie payments in 1837, that the speediest mode of forcing the resumption of specie payments was by "making it the interest of the Banks to resume"; and that was by depriving them of the power of making dividends. So I say the most effectual way of avoiding over issues and suspensions, is to forbid these high and extravagant dividends. The objection, that if you limit the profits the Banks will squander them in fine houses and high salaries; be it so, and it would inflict far less injury on the public than the sanction of the present high rates of dividends. Let the restriction be put in the charters, and if it shall operate to the prejudice of the public, it will be an easy matter to remove it; omit it, and you cannot hereafter insert it. That limit, as I submit, should be *seven* per cent. exclusive of the tax to the State. This limit, I doubt not, would give a more certain demand for their stocks, and ensure a more certain and legitimate demand for Banking business, and guarantee to the public a sound currency.

The Bank of the State proposes to limit the tax to the State "to the tax imposed upon the interest on money"—that is, eighteen cents on the hundred dollars. This appears fair and just in principle; but it is not so when it is considered on what principle the Banks make their profits. With a loanable capital of an hundred thousand dollars a Bank can, by the help of its deposites and circulation, make loans to the amount of two or even three hundred thousand. Hence, for every hundred thousand of their own capital employed in discounting, the Banks draw twice or thrice as much interest as is drawn from the same sum in the hands of private capitalists. The gain of the Banks, from taking the discount in advance, and charging 64 or 94 days interest on notes which have but 63 or 93 days to run, is also not a little. I should say then, that 88½ cents on the hundred dollars would not be greater tax than is now paid by individuals.

So I would increase the capital of each of these Banks half a million, and require of them to establish Branches at Goldsborough, Salisbury, Charlotte and Plymouth—three of these being points which the completion of the Railroad may render important; and hereafter a further increase can be had, when the public may call for it. Again, these Banks should be required, before the present charters expire, to make good their discounts, which are now, according to their reports, four millions five hundred thousand dollars. Who knows what part of this heavy debt is solvent? And most certainly it ought to be rendered such before it is allowed to form any part of the new Banks. So their charters, or any others that may be granted, should be limited to the year 1890, when most of the present charters expire; and thus keep them all within the control of the same Legislature. I cannot see how any one claiming to be a disciple of Jackson, and an advocate of the Sub-Treasury—which all candid men are forced to admit has worked well—can think of chartering any Bank not founded upon a real and not a pretended specie basis, or who can tolerate any system which gives us a small note paper for a specie circulation. Such was one of the leading objects of that great patriot, for which, as I conceive, he deserves the highest gratitude of the people of the present day. Well has it been said of these paper and Banking manias, "that they are the most effectual of all inventions to fertilize the rich man's field with the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression and taxation bear lightly on the community, compared with fraudulent currencies and the robberies committed by depreciated paper." Give us a sound currency, founded upon a specie basis, and with proper economy, industry and perserverance we cannot fail to prosper. Without these, neither Banks nor credits can help us.

The following conclusions, as the result of these communications, are most respectfully submitted to the calm consideration of the public:

1. That the charters of the Bank of the State and of the Bank of Cape Fear be renewed, with an increase of five hundred thousand dollars each, and to run for twenty years.

2. That they shall not issue or pay out any note of a less denomination than five dollars, nor issue any note payable at any other place than at the Bank from which issued. And the note of no Bank in the State shall be receivable in payment of public dues, which shall not, within six months, signify its acceptance of these terms.

3. That on the refusal of any Bank to pay its notes on demand, it shall forfeit double the amount demanded, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace, or Court having jurisdiction.

4. That a tax of 33⅓ cents on each share of the capital stock subscribed for and paid in, shall be paid annually to the State.

5. That the Banks shall not be allowed to divide more than seven per cent. annually, over and above the tax to the State.

6. That these Banks shall be required, before the expiration of their present charters, to make good all notes or claims then due, or shall be paid off if doubtful, and held in trust for the old stockholders.

PUBLIUS.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"
BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants.
Jan. 6th, 1855.

FLOUR—Arrives slowly and continues in good demand. We quote S. F. $9¾; Extra. $10; No. 1 Family 10½ @ 10¾.

CORN—White and mixed 87 @ 88c.; Yellow 90 @ 92c.

B. E. PEAS—85 @ 90c.

WHITE BEANS—$1¼ @ 1 35.

COTTON—Very dull. We quote nominally 7¼.

STAVES—R. O. hhd. 37 @ $38; W. O. hhd. in demand at $50; Pipes and Heading nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Of every description very dull. Tar $2¼ @ 2⅝ for higher grades; no Crude Turpentine in market; Spirits dull at 50c. for retail lots We make quotations of the latter article in New York 44 @ 46c.

BACON—Hog round 10½.

LARD—11¾ @ 12c.

LIME—Thomaston $1 95 @ 1⅝; N. O. $1⅝.

SALT—L. B. 1 90 @ $2; G. at 1½ @ $1⅝; no T. I. in market.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 6.

BACON is dull and slow sale, The COTTON market is again depressed, but no decline since our last. The demand for CORN is good at 95 cts. to $1. Flour has improved with good demand at quotations. OATS scarce and much wanted at full prices.

SPTS. TURP. Market quiet, with sales at 32 to 35 cts. per gallon Rawdo, $1, 10 to $2, 25 per barrel.

Cor.

MARRIED,

At St. John's Church, in Fayetteville on Thursday morning last, by Rev. J. C. Huske. James A McRae, M. D., to Miss Catharine, daughter of the late Lourence Fitzharris.

Near Fayetteville on Thursday evening the 4th inst., by Rev. D. S. Williams, Mr. Rufus Jones of Wake Forest, to Miss Amanda R., daughter of Rev. James McDaniel.

In this City, on Monday the 8th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Jonathan W. Albertson, Esq., of Hertford, Perquimans county, N. C., to Miss Catharine Fauntleroy, third daughter of the late Col. Edward Pescud, of Petersburg, Va.

☞ Virginia and Washington City papers please copy.

DR. E. C. ROBINSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE LADIES AND Gentlemen of Raleigh, that he will make a professional visit to that town about the 10th of

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
eaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
eaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.

Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.

Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., }
June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.

JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

P. F. PESCUD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.

March 24, 1854. 37—

PAINT'S, OILS & VARNISH.—The Subscriber is receiving his Spring stock of Paints, Oils and Varnishes, of all kinds and qualities, and in quantities, commensurate with the greatly increased demand. He would call especial attention to his superior quality of Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Coach and Furniture Varnish, and respectfully invite purchasers to Examine his Stock and prices before buying in this or the northern Markets, believing he is able to give them superior inducements.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles.

P. F. PESCUD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their feet with Coster's Salve, which you will find at

PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at

PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at

PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by

P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 4th. 101—

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—I have a very large supply of splendid Tooth Brushes—for sale very low by

P. F. PESCUD.

LAMPS.—I will sell my present supply of Fluid Lamps, at reduced prices, as I desire to introduce a new style.

P. F. PESCUD.

DRESSING COMBS.—A fine assortment is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—A large stock on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

BREAST PUMPS.—A supply of very superior quality for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

SYRINGES.—A large stock of Syringes—of all kinds, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE, GLUE.—A large supply of White and Brown Glue just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by unfiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER.—HAVING the Agency for the sale of this valuable Medicinal Water, we are now prepared to furnish it by the barrel, half barrel or gallon. Pamphlets containing the Analysis and certificates of cures, may be had on application to the subscribers. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

June 21, 1854. 63—

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—12 DOZEN, JUST received. Also a large variety of Lubin's and Bazin's Perfumery, at the drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

October 11, 1853. 26—

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPERior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—2000 PAPERS OF SUPERior Virginia Smoking Tobacco, recommended by the "first families." For sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. orby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO. JONES' Premium, pride of Virginia, Rock Candy Extra Dan River, and other popular brands in store, and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!!—1000 GALLS. LINSEED, COTTON Seed, Machine and Tanners' Oils for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Ly. ni's Kathairon, Barry's Tricophorus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

June 9, '54. —82

PURE and No. 1 qualities of White Lead, in kegs of 100 lbs. and 25 lbs., for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

Raleigh, March 20th, 1854. 67—

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders, a first rate and cheap article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer*, formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that he has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)

A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!

In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishment of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors. ANTONIO PIZZINI.

N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—

Oranges, Lemons, per box,	Preserves,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes,	Cordials,
Nuts of all kinds,	Cigars of all kinds,
Figs and Prunes,	French and German Fancy Goods.

STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail.

A. PIZZINI.

April 15, 1854. 44—

THE CELEBRATED RAHAT-EE-LOKOOM OR TURKISH FIG-PASTE—A delicious article of confectionary for the well, and an agreeable and nutritious food for the ill and feeble; good for Coughs and Colds, and particularly beneficial and strengthening for weak Lungs.

Also a lot of fine Pine-Apples, Maple Sugar, and Crystalized fruit. Call soon at

ANTONIO PIZZINI'S
New Confectionary Store.

Raleigh, N. C., May, 5, 1854. 49—tf.

PULLEN & BELVIN, DEALERS IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, COACH TRIMMINGS, CROCKERY AND WOOD WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND EDGE TOOLS, *Rolling Cotton*, &c. &c. R. Smith's Corner, Raleigh, N. C.—Pocket and Table Knives, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Vices, Halter and Trace Chains, Hammers, Axes, Augurs, Anvils, Hinges, Screws, Chassis, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Ware, wrought cut and spike Nails, Wood Ware, Coach Trimmings, Bolting Cloths, Crockery Ware, and every style of House-keeping articles, and Farmer's and Mechanic's tools.

Raleigh, May 5, 1853. 49—tf.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY,

Wake Forest, N. C.—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. Crenshaw as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $8 per month. For further particulars address Dr. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 23, 1853. 5—tf.

J. CHLOSS & BRO.
DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c,
RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Call at Lodge's New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Establishment.

Terms—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.

J. SCHLOSS & BRO.

Raleigh, June 28, 1854.

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Fellows, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.

All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.

Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 79—

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and coloured Silks,
French an English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLaine,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Madeira, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF 6 PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company has been declared—payable to the Stockholders, or their authorized agents, at the office of the Company, on the 12th day of December, proximo.

W. W. VASS, *Treasurer.*

Office Ral. & Gaston R. R. Co., }
Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1854. } 102—td.

Watches! Watches!!

A FINE LOT OF THE REAL CHURCH, ST., Joseph Johnson, Gold Hunting case, 19 Jewelled Watches—decidedly the best Watch made—just received.

ALSO

The latest style of Cameo and other Breast-pins, Ear Rings, &c., by express from New York, just to hand at the North Carolina Jewelry Store of

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, November 23, '54. 1—tf.

GO TO HAVENS' AND GET ONE OF HIS beautiful HERIOSCOPIC PICTURES. They are the order of the day.

☞ Crayon Daguerreotypes taken in the neatest style by Havens'. Go and see them.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1854. 1—6t

PRICE REDUCED.—REDELL ON EXECUtors, $5. For sale by WARREN L. POMEROY.

Nov. 9, 1854. 101—

NORTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT REPORTS.—A COMPLETE SET of the North Carolina Supreme Court Reports, including all the volumes now out of print, for sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Nov., 1854.

BLANK WARRANTS,
Of an approved form and on good paper, for sale at this Office.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
Furnishing Goods—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" Reply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determination to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

THE STATE FAIR!
HARDING'S EXHIBITION!!!

E. L. HARDING WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform those contemplating a visit to the annual Agricultural Fair, to be held in October, that he has selected with immediate reference to their wants and wishes, the *largest* and *most varied* assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

that it has ever been his pleasure to exhibit.

He would, therefore, suggest the two important considerations of *convenience* and *economy*, while they can purchase from a WELL ESTABLISHED CLOTHING EMPORIUM IN RALEIGH, as good garments as can be made to order, at as *low prices* as can be sold elsewhere.

EDWARD L. HARDING,
Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.

September 15, 1854. 86—

MAGNIFICENT SILKS.

THE RICHEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT SILKS ever seen in the City of Raleigh, just in time for the State Fair.

By Adams & Co's Express, I have at hand this morning by far the Richest and most Magnificent Silks, Plaid, Striped and Bridal ever exhibited in the City of North State.

The ladies will please call early or send their lords to supply them with the most *Splendid and Fashionable Paris Silks*, equal to any ever imported, from $20 to $40 per Dress.

B. B SMITH.

FASHIONABLE and very becoming *Head Dresses* also daily expected, together with superior Ladies *Talmas and Cloaks* with many other desirable articles for the season.

Raleigh, October 13, 1854. 93—

LETTER FROM MR. SMITH.

RALEIGH, Sept. 25, 1854.

To the Editor of the Standard:

Sir: As an old friend, I know you will be pleased to learn that I have just returned from New York and Philadelphia with an elegant and extensive assortment of

Rich and Fashionable Fancy Dry Goods, embracing every variety and style of French, English, and American fabrics, for the Fall and Winter trade of 1854, and of which I will thank you to inform your numerous readers, as I design to give them richer, better, and cheaper goods than they ever bought before. They consist of

Splendid plaid Silks,
Black Silks and Bombazines,
Super French and English Marinos,
Rich French Cashmeres,
Plaid Marinos and Alpaccas,
Cashmere and Plaid Shawls,
Kerseys, Blankets, and Kent. Jeans,
Cloths and Cassimeres of all kinds,
Super figured Delaines,
French and English Prints,
High colored Ginghams,
Cloth Talmas and Cloaks,
Silk Mantillas,
Irish Linens, all qualities,
Velvet Trimmings,
Berages, and Laces,
Stockings and Gloves,
Rich Velvet Bonnets, &c., &c.

Wishing you health and happiness, and great success in your business operations, I remain

Yours Truly,
B. B. SMITH.

September 25, 1854. 88—tf.

NEW STORE!
Fall and Winter Goods—1854.

McGEE & WILLIAMS ARE NOW RECEIVING and opening at the Store formerly occupied by W. C. Tucker, their Stock of new and desirable Goods, embracing—

AMERICAN,
ENGLISH,
FRENCH,
SCOTCH,
IRISH,
GERMAN,
SWISS, and
INDIA DRY GOODS.

SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.

All of which having been bought upon the most favorable terms, they feel confident that purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine their stock before supplying themselves elsewhere.

THADDEUS McGEE,
ALFRED WILLIAMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1854. 86—

Hats and Caps.

MACGEE & WILLIAMS ARE NOW OPENING at their New Store a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's latest style of Super Moleskin Hats, Cassimere, Fur, and a great variety of soft finish Hats of all the leading Styles.

Also a large assortment of Caps for men, boys and children, consisting of Fur, Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Glazed, &c.

All of which they offer at very low prices.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, '54. 89—

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.—BANCROFT'S History of the United States, Vol. 6.

Revolutionary Incidents; and Sketches of Character, chiefly in the "Old North State," by the Rev. E. W. Caruthers, D. D.

Memoirs of celebrated characters. By Lamartine.

Elements of Agriculture—a book for young farmers, with questions for the use of schools. By George E. Waring, jr.

Auscultation and Percussion, by Dr. Joseph Skoda, translated from the fourth edition, by W. D. Markham, M. D., Assistant Physician to St. Mary's Hospital.

The Meaning of Words—analyzed into words and universal things, and universal things classified into intellections, ensations, and emotions. By A. B. Johnson.

Sequel to the neighbor's children. From the German. By Mrs. Sarah A. Myers.

Midsummer Flowers, for the young. By Mary Howitt.

The Virginia Commedians; or, old days in the Old Dominion. Edited from the Mss. of C. Effingham, Esq. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

October 30, 1854. 98—

FRANKLINTON MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Franklin county, N. C.—Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Principals, aided by eight competent assistants.

The ensuing term for 1855 will commence on Monday, January 1st.

A punctual attendance is earnestly solicited. The two departments are distinct.

Board from $7 to $9 per month. For a Circular of particulars address the Principals.

November 20, 1854. 1049—t15thJ.

JUST RECEIVED, a large and varied assortment of Musical Instruments, and Sheet Music. Apply at the NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE.

Raleigh, Nov. 17, 1854. 103.

FRENCH Worked Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizettes Trimmings, Ribbons, Embroi'd Handkerchiefs, Plain Corsetts, and other articles in that line unnecessary to mention. EVANS & COOKE.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.

Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

WE HAVE JUST OPENED MORE NEW GOODS which were made to order at our Manufacturing Establishment in New York. The richest invoice yet opened. Call and examine. E. L. HARDING.

CRAVATS, HOSIERY, Gloves, Umbrellas and Over Shoes, a full assortment.

Oct. 17 W H & R S TUCKER.

ROBINSONS' GAITERS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

NOTICE.—A GENTLEMAN WELL QUALIFIED TO take charge of an Academy may hear of a desirable location by corresponding with the subscriber. The qualifications must be undoubted.

A. S. COTTEN, *Secretary Board of Trustees.*

Hamilton, Martin Co., Oct. 30, 1854. 1046—wtf

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fitted up in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortments* of NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

October 15, 1854. 94—tf.

☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

H. MAHLER TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMing the Ladies of Raleigh and the public in general that he still continues to manufacture Gold Earrings, Breastpins, Bracelets, Fingerrings, Silver Spoons, Mugs and Goblets, Tea Setts and all articles in Gold and Silver that can be had at a Jewelry establishment.

Engrave and Chase on Gold and Silver ware and all materials where engraving can be executed.

Repair in the neatest manner and at the lowest rates that will ensure universal satisfaction.

The workroom is in the rear of F. Mahler & Co's store where orders may be left any time during the day.

P. S.—Court and other Seals executed in a manner not surpassed at the North. H. MAHLER.

Nov. 15, 1854. 104—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

At their New Store, No. 9, Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT THEIR FALL STOCK OF—FRENCH, GERMAN, SWISS, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, AND INDIAN DRY GOODS, comprising one of the largest and most varied assortments ever offered in this city.

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, LINENS, &c., will be found in this Stock in great varieties. Their customers and the public generally are earnestly requested to call before purchasing elsewhere, as we will make it to their interest to examine our stock.

Call and see our stock of HATS and CAPS, as we have now in Store all the modern styles, namely, the *Eye Opener, Wide-Awake, Know-Nothing, Fast-a-Sleep*, &c., &c. Also a full stock of men's wear, Groceries and Crockery.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, Sept. 10, 1854. 84—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER WOULD RESPECTfully inform their friends and the public that one of their firm has just returned from New York and Philadelphia where they have made additional purchases of staple and fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, and Groceries. Having purchased our goods at reduced prices we are enabled to furnish our patrons at unprecedented cheap rates.

N. B.—A choice lot of Furs, Comforts, Umbrellas, Over-Shoes, &c., &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1854. 104—

NEW SHOES BY EXPRESS.—A VERY LARGE and late arrival of Shoes, from the Manufactury's in Philadelphia, embracing Walking Shoes, Slippers, Bootees, Gaiters. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

June 22, 1854. 63—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Medium Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.] W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

New Furniture Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A FURNITURE Store on Fayetteville street, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a good stock of Furniture, such as Bureaus, Wardrobes, Chairs, Bedsteads, Rocking Chairs, Reviving Chairs, and every variety of articles usually kept in such establishments, made of Mahogany, Walnut, Poplar, Maple, &c., &c.

☞ All articles in his line manufactured to order with despatch and in the best style. REPAIRING faithfully executed.

COFFIN MAKING.

He has provided himself with a new and handsome Hearse, and is prepared to manufacture Coffins of every description, of Mahogany, Walnut, or more common wood.

His terms shall be reasonable, and his utmost endeavors given to please. The patronage of the public respectfully solicited. HENRY J. BROWN.

Raleigh, October 17, 1854 94—3m

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,

Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

WATSON & BOOTH,
Upholsterers and Paper Hangers,
FAYETTEVILLE ST., *Opposite the Post Office.*

HAVING ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES IN THE City of Raleigh, will keep constantly on hand a large and handsome assortment of goods in their line, consisting of *Gilt, Velvet, Satin, and Common papers,* and borders to match,—all of which they will put up in the neatest manner, both in town and country.

Window Curtains, Cornices, Shades, Curtain Bands, Tassels, Cords, Gimps, &c., Hair and Shuck Mattresses and Lounges, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, &c., all of which will be disposed of at the lowest prices.

WM. WATSON. JOSEPH BOOTH.

Dec. 15, 1854. 7—3mpd.

Valuable Town Property for Sale.

FOR SALE, A LOT IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, 210 front and 222 feet deep, near the residence of Hon. Kenneth Rayner, and opposite the residence of Thos. P. Devereux,—one of the most desirable locations for a private residence in the City.

Also a valuable Store and dwelling on Fayetteville street, at present occupied by Messrs. King and Biggs as a Clothing Store, and by Maj. Phillips as a Boarding House, 25½ feet front, running back to next street, buildings all new, and in good order.

All the above property will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms, on application to Wm. H. Jones, Attorney at law, Raleigh, N. C.

Dec. 11th, 1854. 5—swlm.

Spectacles Adjusted to Defective Sight upon Unerring Scientific Principles by E. Markens, Optician.

THE subscriber, so well known to the citizens of North Carolina by his frequent visits to Raleigh, as a skilful Optician, informs the public that for a short time only he can be found at Mr. Petersilius Music Store, where he will be happy to attend to all who should desire his services. He is able to and almost all various defects of sight, as miopia, presbytia, presbytic amblyopia, Cataract, ect. His superior glasses and most beautiful assortment of Spectacles, and their accurate adaptation to the eye are so well known that they require no mentioning. Call soon, as his stay will be very short.

E. MARKENS, *Optician.*
At Petersilius Music Store.

Dec. 11, 1854. 5—

Office North-Carolina Railroad,
RALEIGH, December 6th, 1854.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY THE 11TH INSTANT, (Sundays excepted) and until further notice a Passenger Train will

Leave Goldsboro' daily, 10, A. M.; arrive at Raleigh, 1 P. M.
" Raleigh " 2, P. M.; " " Golds., 5 P. M.

December 7, 1854. 5—

NOTICE TO PAINTERS!

PROPOSALS FOR PAINTING THE LUNATIC Asylum will be received, by the undersigned, until the 5th day of January, 1855.

Bidders are requested to submit their proposals for the work,—either with or without furnishing the materials,—at so much per square yard.

E. C. FISHER, *Superintendent.*

Dec. 8, 1854. —td.5

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.

A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.

CSBORNE BOWERS.

Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

SUPERIOR HAVANA SEGARS.—50,000 VERY superior Havana Segars.
100,000 Good German Segars.
50,000 Domestic Segars.
Just received and for sale by
BAIN, HATTON & CO.,
Portsmouth, Va.

July 13, 1854. 69—

A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A YOUNG man, as private tutor or teacher of a small Classical School, who is qualified to prepare boys for the University, and can procure the best recommendations.

Please address, immediately, H. T. J. Fayetteville, N. C., box No. 6.

December 12, 1854. 5—tf.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the present Legislature for a Charter of the "DIXIE CARRIAGE COMPANY," with a capital of one hundred and Fifty thousand dollars, to be located at Kinston, with permission to establish branches in the surrounding counties.

Nov. 6, 1854. w4w 1052.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousand five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.

GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.

Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL BOUND.—I HAVE Volumes I., II., III., IV., of the Pictorial, elegantly bound in cloth, and with gilt edges; forming superb and most attractive parlor ornaments in the shape of a series of books of 416 pages each, and each volume containing nearly 100 engravings of men, manners, and current events all over the world; of scenery in all parts of the globe; of famous cities and beautiful villages; of pageants at home and abroad; of fine maritime views; and, in short, of an infinite variety of interesting and instructive subjects; with title-pages and indexes.

Besides the many illustrations, they embrace in their pages a vast amount of original tales, sketches, poems, and novelettes from the best American authors, with